

Federal Management Regulation

§ 105–68.310

from the covered transaction (See appendix B of these regulations), unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. An agency has the burden of proof that a participant did knowingly do business with a person that filed an erroneous certification.

[60 FR 33041 and 33059, June 26, 1995]

Subpart 105–68.3—Debarment

§ 105–68.300 General.

The debarring official may debar a person for any of the causes in § 105–68.305, using procedures established in §§ 105–68.310 through 105–68.314. The existence of a cause for debarment, however, does not necessarily require that the person be debarred; the seriousness of the person's acts or omissions and any mitigating factors shall be considered in making any debarment decision.

§ 105–68.305 Causes for debarment.

Debarment may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of §§ 105–68.300 through 105–68.314 for:

(a) Conviction of or civil judgment for:

(1) Commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public or private agreement or transaction;

(2) Violation of Federal or State anti-trust statutes, including those proscribing price fixing between competitors, allocation of customers between competitors, and bid rigging;

(3) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice; or

(4) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present responsibility of a person.

(b) Violation of the terms of a public agreement or transaction so serious as to affect the integrity of an agency program, such as:

(1) A willful failure to perform in accordance with the terms of one or more public agreements or transactions;

(2) A history of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance of one or more public agreements or transactions; or

(3) A willful violation of a statutory or regulatory provision or requirement applicable to a public agreement or transaction.

(c) Any of the following causes:

(1) A nonprocurement debarment by any Federal agency taken before October 1, 1988, the effective date of these regulations, or a procurement debarment by any Federal agency taken pursuant to 48 CFR subpart 9.4;

(2) Knowingly doing business with a debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded person, in connection with a covered transaction, except as permitted in § 105–68.215 or § 105–68.220;

(3) Failure to pay a single substantial debt, or a number of outstanding debts (including disallowed costs and overpayments, but not including sums owed the Federal Government under the Internal Revenue Code) owed to any Federal agency or instrumentality, provided the debt is uncontested by the debtor or, if contested, provided that the debtor's legal and administrative remedies have been exhausted;

(4) Violation of a material provision of a voluntary exclusion agreement entered into under § 105–68.315 or of any settlement of a debarment or suspension action; or

(5) Violation of any requirement of subpart 105–68.6 of this part, relating to providing a drug-free workplace, as set forth in § 105–68.615 of this part.

(d) Any other cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of a person.

[53 FR 19198, 19204, May 26, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 4950 and 4962, Jan. 31, 1989; 56 FR 29438, June 27, 1991]

§ 105–68.310 Procedures.

GSA shall process debarment actions as informally as practicable, consistent with the principles of fundamental fairness, using the procedures in §§ 105–68.311 through 105–68.314 and 48 CFR subpart 509.4.

[53 FR 19198, 19204, May 26, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 29438, June 27, 1991]